

AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW,

JANUARY, 1890.

EDITORIAL.

ARMY VETERINARIANS—ARMY LEGISLATION.—Confidence in the success of the present effort—Congress will most certainly grant our request—the profession awake—subscriptions increasing—objections from some—danger of too many bills—separate efforts, laudable as they may be, should be stopped—let the motto “all for one” be ours—let the United States Veterinary Medical Association go ahead—the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Huidekoper, will leave no stone unturned to succeed. HEALTH VETERINARY OFFICERS.—The next question of importance—State and City Boards of Health can no longer ignore veterinarians—few now are appointed, but more are bound to follow. VETERINARIANS AS JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.—The request for their appointment made by one of our best agricultural papers—it wants veterinarians appointed to horse shows as judges and inspectors—all those official appointments will have their drawbacks—official decapitation—Dr. J. F. Winchester one of the last victims—Massachusetts moves backward—these appointments will have to be made life positions. PROFESSOR HUIDEKOPER AND THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—His resignation—he retires to private practice and assumes the editorship of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives*.

ARMY VETERINARIANS—ARMY LEGISLATION.—Reverting to our remarks touching the status of veterinarians in the army, in previous numbers of the REVIEW, and reflecting further upon the conclusions we had formed, we have become more than ever confident that the result which we have hoped for and anticipated is nearly sure of ultimate realization. We feel in a good degree assured that the session of Congress now in progress will not close until a better recognition of the claim of our army brethren has been secured and established. The entire profession may be said to have become at length interested in the subject, and every one

seems to be willing and ready to contribute his mite towards the final success of our endeavor. The subscription to the army veterinary fund, which we initiated a month ago, has been somewhat increased, and we are confident that the amount of funds now on deposit will soon be augmented by new contributions.

We have carefully examined the letter which we print in the present number from an Army Veterinarian. Of course there will be some disappointment attending the prosecution of this matter; it is not likely that everybody will be satisfied. It is not a part of the constitution of human nature to "accept the situation" without question, in any case. But if we eventually secure the enactment of the measures which we understand high military authorities are favoring, and are willing to grant, it will be a long step forward, and little as it may seem to be, will establish a ground of hope for the attainment of something better at some future day. There is room for fear, however, that with a commendable anxiety to help the cause, and with the best of intentions, errors may be committed which, if not doing positive harm, may obstruct the progress already assured. At least we so judge, if we are to believe the news which has reached us from headquarters. We allude particularly to the recent act of one of our veterinary societies in circulating the draft of a new bill "to provide for the organization * * * etc." This may be all very well, and may mean good, but have there not been bills enough drafted, circulated and perhaps lobbied already, all in good faith and springing from an impulse of disinterested zeal? It was for the help of a good cause; it was the motto of "all for one." May we not urge that so long as the United States Veterinary Medical Association has the entire charge of the matter, and while the existing committee has for its chairman the man who, we must all concede, is better able than any other to secure a successful issue for his plans, that no new bill, or different policy or project, which may interfere with the work of the National Association ought to be permitted to confuse the issues and hazard the success of the whole measure? The true policy

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to adopt is that of harmonious co-operation and concert of effort with Dr. Huidekoper and his colleagues on the committee. The letter of Dr. Griffin is in the right spirit, and furnishes a good example for others to follow.

HEALTH VETERINARY OFFICERS.—The question of the army service is, perhaps, the most important of any which veterinarians are now called upon to consider, but as soon as a satisfactory adjustment of this is accomplished, others will present themselves for study and settlement. One of these is the position to which veterinary surgeons in civil life are entitled, and it is one which cannot be practically ignored or overlooked much longer. We refer especially to the status of veterinarians as members of State and City Boards of Health, and to the fact that in some cities regular graduates are holding positions as veterinarians, (under the civil service law, we believe,)—Dr. S. K. Johnson, in New York City, and Dr. L. F. Bell in Brooklyn, for example. If there are others, we are not aware of the fact, and would like to be informed on the subject. But it is not sufficient to point to individuals here and there, or to isolated cases, where they may be needed.

In every State or city where a Board of Health exists, they should appear in a conspicuous and influential position, and if this were so, the amount of professional services which veterinarians thus appointed would render would soon demonstrate to the public the wisdom of utilizing their scientific acquirements, and prove the value of their economic labors. The result would give prominence to some of the most important applications of veterinary science, and could not but convince the popular mind of the value of the veterinarian to the community as a sanitarian and an hygienist.

VETERINARY JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.—The minds of the people are indeed becoming gradually prepared as it is, for a new recognition of veterinarian usefulness.

We were strongly impressed by this fact by reading an article recently published in the *Breeders' Gazette*, under the title of "Veterinary Inspection Demanded at Horse Shows." This is a valuable and significant, if somewhat tardy tribute

to the veterinary scientist. It indicates the great fact that the intelligence of the community has at last become instructed and convinced, and is already demanding from our professors and practitioners the services which they have so well prepared themselves to render, until it has come to be a settled thing that veterinary science *is* a science. And now it has come to pass that in looking for competent judges at horse shows; for inspectors of abattoirs and meat markets and stock yards; for examiners of milch cow stables—any function, in short, connected most intimately with the public health as affected by the consumption of animal food, the veterinarian is the accepted protector of the health of the people, and guardian of so much of the wealth of the nation as exists in quadruped form. Where, now, is the “horse doctor” upon whom the “light of other days” was wont to shine?

Another aspect of this subject may be profitably considered. These qualifications for professional duty mean so many official positions, and what is official with us means politics and office holding. That of course means, also, exposure to the political guillotine. How often, indeed, has some veterinary head been recently dropped into the basket! Dr. J. F. Winchester has recently been victimized in this way, and after a connection with the cattle commission of Massachusetts for a single term has suffered decapitation, to be succeeded by a good old gentleman, an excellent and honest man perhaps, but who is *not* a veterinarian. (To see Massachusetts traveling backwards is a queer spectacle). So long as politics is permitted to play such a part in connection with a *professional* position, it is a question with us whether such employments are worth looking after. Perhaps in the days to come a strictly enforced civil service law may convert these appointments into the life situations which they ought to be, terminable only for disability or misconduct. Finally, the wonderful progress this profession of ours has been making of late may justly excite and excuse the enthusiasm of those who have identified themselves with its history and achievements, by becoming co-laborers with Pasteur and

the other illustrious names which have glorified modern science.

PROF. HUIDEKOPER AND THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is with regret that we have once again to refer to the resignation of Professor Huidekoper, of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Since the inception of the idea of founding this school, Professor Huidekoper has been most active in securing what no other schools have ever obtained, viz.: State, city and private assistance. We do not think that we can be charged with error or exaggeration in crediting him with being the principal founder of this institution. The Professor has now retired to private practice, but intends to devote a portion of his time to the editorial work of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives*, a monthly journal about to be issued. Meanwhile, he will not lose sight of the army bill, but will labor for its success with his usual ardor and enthusiasm.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

GLYCERINE IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

By DR. J. COATES, M.D., D.V.S.

I desire to say a few words concerning a class of cases about which a great deal has been written and yet more light is welcome. I refer to flatulent colic. The first months of practice brought many cases of this kind under my observation, and I am free to admit, failure in treatment was more often the rule than the exception. After reading all the literature obtainable on the subject, I decided upon investigating the claims of puncturing the intestines, which was used as a *dernier ressort*.

Having had good success in the first few cases, I adopted it as the only remedy in these cases with a small percentage of deaths, and in the first twelve years operated upon over one thousand cases, with death rate at a minimum.

After reading a paper on the subject before the New York State Veterinary Society, from which time the trocar and canula became greatly used in the city in such cases, and also taught the students of the American Veterinary College its unlimited use, that now it is practiced all over the country with the greatest success.

The one unremitting search of the day is for a key to the true nature of disease, and for remedies which do no violence to natural laws. A large number of popular remedies suffer from the effects of being too generally recommended. According to the claims of their originators, they are useful in the most bewildering variety of ailments, curing every disease. Where too much is claimed, we are apt to grant too little; and where we have been disappointed by using a drug in cases not suited to it, we are likely to doubt altogether its possession of any therapeutic value.

Within the past few years, the use of glycerine in constipation as a remedial agency has been receiving much attention by practitioners of both human and Veterinary medicine. Most of the modern authorities report very enthusiastically in its favor, but none of them have as yet written anything in regard to its use in flatulency, for it is certainly to be regarded as one of the greatest agents.

It is wonderful that in this substance we have, if we use it properly, one of the most potent weapons in the warfare upon flatulent colic.

Having access to a large number of both medical and veterinary journals and pamphlets, my attention was called to an article on the use of rectal injections of pure glycerine in constipation, and was somewhat dazed that such a prompt action took place. Being always ready to try any new remedy, I have used it on over one hundred dogs for constipation with a prompt action in every case in from one to three minutes rarely over two minutes after enema was given. As a firm believer in its use then I tried its effects upon a number of horses, with an action in three or four minutes, much more readily when the rectum is full of feces. Then used it on three cases of constipation in horses with poor success, as

from my observation the rectum must be partially filled with feces or no action takes place, except the prompt evacuation of the glycerine and a considerable amount of flatus. Acting upon the thought suggested by the fact of the violent expulsion of flatus during its use in these cases, I began using enema, of pure glycerine in cases of flatulent colic as an experiment; the results of this method are the best I have ever obtained in the treatment of flatulency, and the most likely to be efficiently carried out.

The only real difficulty in treating cases by puncturing is the objections of the owners, afraid some serious result will take place, seeing a trocar introduced into the abdominal cavity, but, however admirable this method may be in the treatment of flatulency, if another method can be shown to be as effective, more safe and more simple, the former should give way to the latter. During the past four months I have used it in ten consecutive cases of flatulent colic where the abdominal walls were greatly distended, with the most gratifying results and a complete recovery of each case, and as sufficient time has now elapsed since the treatment of these cases, I report its use for the benefit of the profession, as other members may take it up, for throughout the medical world analysis and research are active and eager for new light. Routine methods and antiquated theories which have only popular prestige and venerable antiquity to sustain them, are no longer competent to satisfy thinking minds.

In the cases above mentioned I have found that one ounce of pure glycerine injected in the rectum has caused a prompt and free flow of flatus from the intestinal tract, which is usually kept up for two or three minutes, with a subsidence of the distended abdominal walls. Should there not be a complete collapse of the walls, the same amount of glycerine should be repeated one, two or three times, with intervals of ten or fifteen minutes.

I am not prepared to say how glycerine acts in these cases; probably by reflex action, causing an increased peristaltic action of the large intestines.

Dr. Anacker's experiments on various animals have proven

that from half a dram to half an ounce is sufficient to cause movements of the bowels. Prof. Vogel reports that pure glycerine, or when diluted with one-third of water, when injected into the rectum, causes more or less muscular irritation of the rectum, and produces a remarkably prompt movement. In a few minutes after the injection of glycerine, we can notice, through the action upon the mucous membrane of the rectum, the animal becoming a little uneasy; the anus contracts and dilates spasmodically; the tail raised at times, then arching of the back followed by defecation. Two or three movements are the average caused, frequently more, and it is claimed, from the condition shown, that they come from the large intestines, and the action is not continued longer than ten minutes. It has been shown that the action of glycerine in constipation is due to its hygroscopic power, drawing the moisture from the tissues of the rectum, slightly irritating the nerves and causing a contraction of the rectum.

The experiments have shown that it does not make much difference about the quantity injected, but the quality. Pure, undiluted, neutral glycerine, specific gravity of 1.225 to 1.235, is the best to use.

Dr. Schindelka has used glycerine on over two hundred and fifty patients; (horses, goats, dogs and cats) with positive results in every case. He claims that in young or old, sick or well horses, about eighty drops are sufficient to cause defecation. For cats twenty drops were used and for goats thirty drops.

VETERINARY EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

By TAIT BUTLER, V.S., Davenport, Iowa.

One of the regular committees of the United States Veterinary Medical Association is that on Intelligence and Education, and by referring to Chap. V., Sec. II., of the by-laws I learn that the duties of that committee are 'to collect and report to this Association recent veterinary medical facts and intelligence.' This definition of its duties, together with its reports, certainly indicate that it is a committee on intelligence only, and as

such I have no fault to find with it; but if it neither considers nor is expected to consider, the question of veterinary education, why in the name of common sense is it called a committee on *education*? If the duties of this committee *do* include the consideration of the important question of veterinary education, is it not about time something was done to arouse it to a proper appreciation of its responsibility. Or, if on the other hand, its duties *do not* include the consideration of this question is it not about time the Association awoke from its Rip Van Winkle sleep and created a committee that may be known for something more than official incapacity? I do not desire to occupy too much of your space with "caustic criticism," but feeling that more active work should be done towards elevating the standard of veterinary education in America, I ask permission to call the attention of the profession to a few of the improvements most needed.

The first evil I desire to notice is that of matriculating men possessing not even the rudiments of a general education. I have letters in my possession, received from veterinarians, that as examples of profound ignorance of the most common rules of orthography and syntax seem almost incredible. For instance, a graduate of a college that claims to exact evidence of a "good English education" from applicants for membership, persists in spelling mare, *mair*. One from another college, who also writes M.D. after his name, is quite sure that *uterus* should be written *utrus*. And one from another college, who also holds the commission of one of the State Governors, as Assistant State Veterinarian, seems to think *quarintene* the proper way to spell *quarantine*, and that *contagos* is an improvement on *contagious*. Still another who holds the diploma of a "legally organized" veterinary college, is actually guilty of perpetrating the following, "My bisness is bigger this year than it were last." Does not this sentence suggest rather a sad reflection on the public intelligence? Does it not reflect disgrace upon every veterinarian in America? To what purpose is all this fine talk about elevating the veterinary profession to its proper social standing, when such hopeless illiteracy is to be found in its ranks? Especially, since I assure you,

the cases I have cited are by no means exceptional, but if I desired to unnecessarily disgrace your pages I might give many more similar examples from letters received from graduates of nearly every veterinary college in America. I am convinced that, in nearly every college on this continent, the so-called entrance examination is a fraud and a humbug, and that before the *personnel* of the profession can be improved the *personnel* of the colleges must be looked after. For, while it is an unpleasant fact to admit, it is nevertheless true, that the "management" of our veterinary colleges are unduly loyal to self-interest and altogether too careless of the welfare of the profession. The second evil to which I wish to call attention is that of employing men to teach veterinary students who are not themselves veterinarians. I am certain there is not a veterinary college in North America, in the faculty of which are not to be found two or more professors with no other qualification than the degree of M.D. Are veterinarians to be found in the faculties of colleges of human medicine? Is their absence from such faculties because they know less of human medicine than the average M.D. knows of veterinary medicine? If such were the true explanation of their absence I should certainly blush for shame. The fact is, however, that members of neither of the two medical professions are competent to give proper instruction in other than their respective branches. In other words, none but thoroughly practical veterinarians know the needs of veterinary practitioners; hence it is obvious that there are too many M.D.'s in the faculties of our veterinary colleges whose place should be filled by equally well educated and much more competent veterinarians.

The third point we shall notice is, in my opinion, the most important yet considered. It is that of filling (?) two or three chairs by one man. Fancy the absurdity of one man presuming to do justice to the chairs of veterinary *Medicine* and *Surgery*; or attempting to properly fill the chairs of *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, besides doing a general practice and as much other work as usually occupies the attention of two or three men. I most assuredly entertain nothing but the most profound

respect for his energy and self-assurance, but, as one interested in the future welfare of the profession, I sincerely deplore the condition of affairs which renders such a thing possible. No man is too large for the chair of Surgery, I care not how varied and extensive his experience, nor how comprehensive and profound his knowledge; yet there is not a college in America where that subject receives the undivided attention of a veterinarian. If we look to the practical side of this question we find that probably from one-fourth to two-thirds of the professional income of the average veterinarian is derived from surgery alone, and yet, how few recent veterinary graduates know the first principles of the science of surgery, either in theory or practice? I am certain that upon leaving the Ontario Veterinary College my knowledge of surgery was disgracefully meagre and by contact with men from other colleges I am forced to conclude that such is usually the case. But what else can be reasonably expected so long as the professors of surgery in all our colleges have such a multiplicity of other duties.

There is another matter worthy of careful consideration and concerted action. Three terms of six months each is undoubtedly the proper length of a college course, but if such cannot be secured at present, might not a determined effort secure a course consisting of, at least, two terms of nine months each? Eighteen and not eleven months should certainly be the minimum for actual college work.

Much has also been said concerning a uniform standard of examinations for all the colleges, but, in my opinion, such is neither practicable nor desirable. A consummation much more to be desired is the establishment of a nearly uniform standard of instruction.

If sufficient interest were evinced by the "rank and file" of the profession, might not the colleges themselves take the initiative in bringing about the desired results? But if they will not be convinced of their duties, why would not the United States Veterinary Medical Association be aroused to action. True, the past record of that organization seems to scarcely justify the idea, but is not even this

'semi-fossilized' body beginning to show signs of life and usefulness? However, if the desired results can not be obtained through either of the channels suggested, is there not a third course of procedure open to us? Is there not a remedy for these evils within the reach of the alumni of the individual colleges? Might not the alumni of any of the colleges by a determined and concerted effort compel their respective colleges to accept the desired curriculum?

I am aware that in the foregoing I have but followed the old example of "talking much and doing little," but if it appears desirable, I may, on some future occasion, map out what I consider to be the proper course of procedure in the premises.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION.

BY PROF. W. J. COATES, M.D., D.V.S., Chairman.

(A Paper read before the United States Veterinary Medical Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

As chairman of your Committee on Intelligence and Education, I reported at the last semi-annual meeting that this Association should centralize where the best thought and the best work of the veterinary profession can be done; that it should be the centre of veterinary activities, encouraging, assisting and stimulating good work, for the restless explorer is not necessarily the intelligent discoverer, and the critic is rarely the constructor.

There are a number of State societies doing good work, and delegates from these would certainly make our meetings both interesting and instructive, for it seems an impossibility to get together the members of this Association; the meetings are hardly begun when they are ended, and that twice a year. Why not have a representative from each and every State society at least, lasting a longer period, and have a chance to give rise to expression and freedom of thought in the discussions.

To be intelligent nowadays demands a general acquaintance with many branches. It is said a little knowledge is

dangerous. If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the one who has so much as to be out of danger. We are all eager to keep abreast with the times, but it needs a life time to become profoundly learned in any branch, and if these meetings are cut short without free discussion, the Association will be known by name and not by action.

This Association, carried on in a proper manner, will become a great power in veterinary science. The different State and other societies pertaining to veterinary medicine and surgery have their regular meetings monthly or otherwise to relate cases and discuss papers of every day practice, while the business of this Association should be relative to matter of more special interest and the discussions by cultured men. The higher and wider the culture of the intellect, the greater will be the influence.

The most precious treasure which any nation has is its young men of talent and genius, and men of genius do not exist in abundance. It is generally among men with limited means that the greatest treasure of vigor, self-reliance, talent and genius are found, and also a fact that the larger number of every profession are not men of superior ability, but men of ordinary capacity. The only accountable reason I can give for the existence of this fact in the veterinary profession is that many commence the study of veterinary medicine with insufficient preparation or previous education, and, if they find the examination too hard at one school, they present themselves at another where the examination is easier. Should they be denied by all reputable schools, they can obtain a certificate from a society in a beautiful form, giving them power to practice, saving time, trouble and money; or in some sections of the country they can start in practice without any preparation whatever, (except cheek and brass, in which they are not lacking) as there is no law prohibiting the practice of veterinary medicine or surgery in the States, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania.

New York State, through a selected number of her veterinarians, used their influence to secure the passage of an Act protecting and regulating the practice of veterinary medicine

and surgery in their State, which was a just cause and passed on its merits. The bill was not perfect by any means, for it was cut and pruned to meet the objections of the Legislature, the majority of the veterinarians claiming it was worse than no protection, but it was something, and has been made more stringent by amendments. It will be perfect in due time, for the population, wealth and enterprise of New York are admitted to be second to none.

This year Pennsylvania has followed the example of New York, and I believe New Jersey and other States are doing the same, which is encouraged by the medical profession, as some of their journals have published well written editorial articles on the advancement of veterinary science and the relation of veterinary to human medicine.

It is claimed by some that the men of a profession build up their own profession and not by others. If such were a fact where would any profession be to-day? The veterinary profession is vastly modified by other professions, by chemists, by practitioners of human medicine and men of science generally, and vice versa. Chemists as Pasteur and Koch have changed the idea as to the origin of disease. The veterinary vastly helps the medical profession, by their study of the diseases which are communicable from animal to man. The progress of medicine would be slow were it not for men of science in their special departments. Take, for instance, Bouley, who was a veterinarian and who by his vast knowledge and scientific experiments was given the highest office in the Academy of Science in France—its Presidency.

How often do some of the practitioners of human medicine scorn the veterinarian, because he treats the animal creation, lower than man. Do they give it a thought that a veterinarian not only studies a cure of diseases of animals for the animals' benefit alone, but the human family as well, by protecting the live stock interest as food stuff, as well as contagious diseases which are transmitted from animal to man.

The most difficult part of the study of medicine is the etiology of diseases, and by the recent investigations of Pasteur of Paris and of Koch of Berlin, the theory and practice of medicine will turn.

I might say much in regard to the manner in which students are taught in the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, but, at present, probably the less said the better.

The faculties of the various colleges have their own method of imparting knowledge to their students. Some lecturers, instead of creating an interest in their subject, often drive the student from it, and they grow weary of what they do not comprehend, and confuses them; others teach by observation and make the student interested by demonstrations and bringing the specimens before the class to exhibit the appearances. The practical work with surgical instruments, chemical and microscopical apparatus is a marked feature in the training of students.

The object of our colleges is to prepare men for the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, to give them that range of knowledge necessary for their profession. An educated veterinarian must have some knowledge of the laws of chemistry; he may not be a chemist in the popular sense of the term, but he should have some idea of the chemical constituents of the animal fluids and solids of the body; the organs and parts in the body of animals must be studied. It is said that the studies at college are easily forgotten, especially anatomy. Yes, we do forget, but it is stamped upon our intellect; it by no means follows that this study did us no good.

The best surgeons will not perform a difficult operation off hand, but will consult special books, getting the views of different operators and study out the best method.

Students have to study subjects that are distasteful, and think if they could get rid of some of them, especially chemistry, their studies would be delightful, but by a little hard work they get along with comparative ease; they can not follow their tastes, but the dictates of duty.

Some students commit subjects to memory and repeat it and forget it the next day; there was a special effort for a certain thing and then a collapse of the memory. It takes a year or two of study to really learn how to study. Those entering college and not having a preparatory training are all

at sea in the way of using their forces, and as much may be said of professors; some of them are eminent for their learning, but fail in the manner of imparting knowledge.

What the veterinary profession wants is a better class of men, and the remedy lies with the colleges by not admitting men to enter without passing a matriculation examination. This year an Act has been passed by the New York Legislature organizing a preliminary education for medical students. At the time the bill was presented I was asked the propriety of having the veterinary profession represented. The people of the State of New York have not sufficient interest and faith in veterinary colleges to secure a State appropriation, and it has become necessary to apply the fee of the students for the salaries of the professors, which is a detriment to their advancement.

An editorial article in the *Medical Record* a short time ago stated that the didactic lecture has suffered a great decline in relative importance, as compared with other methods of imparting professional knowledge, and prophesies a still further decline in the near future, and that it will gradually give way to a judicious and well ordered system of recitations. A lesson will be assigned in a text book and recited, and the medical instructors will assume the functions of the regular teacher of science, which is now the method in the medical departments of a free university.

TUBERCULOSIS.

By M. ARLOING, Director of the Lyons Veterinary College.

(Continued from page 399.)

Let us add a word still to these considerations, to say that the study of bovine tuberculosis will perhaps reveal some facts which will present this malady under a still more formidable light.

M. Toussaint, some years since, pointed out the virulence of the blood in a case of bovine tuberculosis and in one of human phthisis. M. Courmont, assistant to the Faculty of Medicine of Lyons, has found in tubercles of the pleura of an ox a microbe which seems to have taken the place of Koch's

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bacillus, and the cultures of which produce simultaneously tubercles and an affection of the blood in the animals inoculated. M. Courmont has probably discovered a case analogous to that encountered by M. Toussaint. If these examples were somewhat frequent in the ox, one sees how the flesh of the affected animals would be dangerous.

Measures to be taken against tuberculous flesh.—To sum up, scientific prudence requires that we should regard as injurious, at all times and in all conditions, the flesh of animals in which the lesions of tuberculosis are present. Its nocuity present or latent will, of course, probably be proportional to the extent and the softening of the tubercular lesions. That is to say very distinctly that the guarantees given to consumers by Gerlach, by Johne, and by the French law appear to us insufficient, although since the decree of the 28th of July, 1888, the number of seizures has increased in the majority of abattoirs, notably at Lyons.

M. Lydtin would permit the use of the flesh of animals attacked with tuberculosis, "*if the lymphatic glands still showed themselves exempt from every morbid lesion.*" But since there perhaps does not exist in the ox a tuberculous focus without accompanying hypertrophy of the lymphatics of the organ affected, the license would entail the seizure of all tuberculous animals. It is better not to disguise the means, and to pronounce clearly for the total seizure of all flesh coming from animals struck with tuberculosis, whatever the extent and the state of the lesions and of the flesh.*

The flesh seized, with the exception of the suet, ought to be so treated as to render it unsuitable for the feeding of animals.

It will doubtless be objected that bovine tuberculosis is not the only source of human tuberculosis. We know that well; we are even persuaded, unhappily, that it is the least

*At the Congress held in Paris in 1888 for the study of tuberculosis in man and animals, MM. Degive and Van Hertsen, of Belgium; Thomassen, of Holland; Robinson and Cope, of the United Kingdom; Siegen, of Luxemburg; Aureggio, Butel, Spillman, Lefebvre, and Arloing spoke or read notes demanding the absolute prohibition of tuberculous animals.

important source. But that is not a reason for wittingly creating new foci of contagion and of predisposition, for I well believe that no person in the Congress would dare to take the responsibility of categorically affirming that, in any case, the use of tuberculous flesh would be free from danger.

Several of our associates have pointed out the frequency of tuberculosis among pigs of certain feeders. In most cases, as M. Veyssière has shown, tuberculosis of the pig descends by contagion from that of the ox. M. Moulé and M. Peuch have spoken, the one of the frequency of tuberculosis of fowls, and the other of its inoculability to the rabbit. We know that the malady exhibits the characters of an enzootic in some important poultry yards. It appears to us useful to treat the flesh of these animals in the same manner as that of tuberculous subjects of the bovine species.

Compensation.—Although, in the opinion of M. Lydtin, the prohibition of the flesh of tuberculous animals should not extend to all subjects, it was nevertheless proposed at the Brussels Congress to award compensation for all subjects seized at the abattoir. He considered that measure an excellent means of avoiding the sale of animals attacked with tuberculosis.

We ought, *a fortiori*, to propose the principle of compensation when we ask a vote in favor of total seizure in all cases of tuberculosis, without distinction.

Almost all the veterinarians who took part in the discussions of the Congresses of 1883, 1885, and 1888, claimed compensation as to the corollary of the seizure or interdiction of tuberculous flesh.

An opinion of great value in this respect, and one that I am pleased to cite, is that of M. Van Hertsen, who for a long period has had charge of the inspection of the abattoir at Brussels. "Although quite sharing the opinion of those who are in favor of total seizure of all tuberculous flesh," said M. Van Hertsen in 1888, "it would be impossible for me, despite the confidence with which I am honored by the communal administration of Brussels, to carry this idea into practice, if in executing it I could not rely upon partial or total compen-

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sation. This is the arm furnished by M. Lydtin to destroy the plague of bovine tuberculosis—compensation for slaughter of the animals attacked or suspected of the disease, compensation for the seizure and destruction of tuberculous flesh because there is danger in consuming it."

It is necessary to examine whether compensation ought to be granted in every case of seizure. M. Rossignol presented some important observations to the Brussels Congress. He drew a distinction between the lean animal with a diseased aspect, in which tuberculosis may be suspected, and the fat animal, in good external condition, in which tuberculosis exists unknown to the purchaser and the seller. In the second case it is proper to award compensation, but in the first it ought to be refused, lest the trade in inferior and doubtful animals should become a very lucrative business.

The proposition of M. Rossignol is equivalent to compensating the conscientious and honest rearer or butcher, and of leaving to the cost of their owner the animals whose condition betrays some internal lesion—animals which should have been in good faith, notified to the sanitary service as suspected of tuberculosis.

The idea is excellent in the main. But one may ask whether in practice it would not raise some great difficulties. Upon what basis would the distinction between fat and lean animals be established? There is a scale of degrees of fatness as numerous and varied as that of colors. It is greatly to be feared that the decision of the inspectors would often raise protests, and that they would be taxed with being arbitrary.

The duty would be much more simple if no distinction were established. In adopting the proposition of M. Rossignol, the cost would not be heavy, for tuberculous animals in almost nine cases out of ten are found in the category of passable or middling.

At what rate would it be necessary to fix the amount of compensation?

The amount of compensation ought to be calculated on the actual loss imposed upon the proprietor or the butcher by the seizure.

M. Lydtin estimates at 34.18 per cent. of the whole the value of the utilizable parts of the carcass of a tuberculous beast (hide, horns and hoofs, suet), and at 65.22 per cent. of the whole the loss caused by the prohibition of the flesh; that is to say, the parts seized would represent about two-thirds of the value of the animal.

Such being the case, it seems to us necessary to give an indemnity equal to two-thirds of the value of the subject. It is equitable, we might almost say it is useful from certain points of view, that the owner should bear a part of the loss. So we would readily fix the rate of compensation at the half of the total value of the live subject. Moreover, to avoid certain expenditures which would press unduly on the common fund, we would limit the maximum sum of the compensation to 300 francs (about £15).

We will add that if the Congress should find a simple and practical method of separating tuberculous animals into two categories, we would gladly support the view of M. Rossignol, which excludes speculation in a matter where the public treasury is concerned.*

B.—Milk.

On this point we may be brief, for we do not know any protest in favor of the milk of tuberculous cows. However, before presenting some conclusions, we shall give a rapid sketch of the knowledge acquired regarding the nocuity of milk.

M. H. Martin, some years since, inoculated a certain number of samples of milk offered for consumption in Paris, and several communicated tuberculosis to the guinea-pig.

Whence came this infectious milk? From cows suffering from tuberculous mammitis, would reply Bollinger, Klebs, Cohnheim, Peuch and Nocard, who previously had concerned

*The principle of compensation is accepted and sustained for tuberculosis in a bill presented to the French Chamber by two deputies, MM. Camescasse and Ribot, and approved and declared urgent by the Thirty-third Commission of Parliamentary Initiative. In this bill compensation is fixed at the half of the value of the animal if it is examined while alive and slaughtered by order, and at one-fourth if the animal is inspected at the abattoir after it has been killed.

themselves regarding the virulence of milk. It seems then, at the outset, that it might be easy to prevent the entrance of this unwholesome aliment into consumption.

But M. Bang of Copenhagen has remarked that three weeks and sometimes nearly a month may elapse between the commencement of the mammitis and the moment when the lacteal secretion loses its natural characters, during which period it is almost impossible to distinguish this mammitis clinically from a non-tuberculous mammitis, and yet the milk secreted at this time, despite its good appearance, contains Koch's bacilli.

The veterinarian when consulted at this period is exposed to the risk of passing for consumption a veritably dangerous milk. But further, M. Bang's careful observations have enabled him to establish twice in twenty-one cases the virulence of the milk furnished by cows attacked with general tuberculosis, where the udder was perfectly healthy.

If the animals which furnish the infectious milk are not declared to the authorities, or if their disease is difficult to diagnose, they become, unknown to us, extremely dangerous.

The virulence of milk infected by Koch's bacilli extends, as Galtier and Bang have proved, to the industrial products derived from milk, unless they have been manufactured with the aid of an elevated temperature.

M. Bang has sought to determine in a precise manner the temperature necessary to destroy the virulence of tubercular bacilli contained in milk. He found that this was attained by a temperature of 85° C., maintained for five minutes. When the heating did not exceed 75° , the milk still showed itself more or less virulent.

It results from these experiments which we have summarized that we ought to distrust every cow that presents symptoms of tuberculosis. If certain cows with the external signs of good health should offer alterations of the mammary gland or of one of the quarters, it would be doubly necessary to distrust such subjects. In such a case it would be necessary to determine the nature of the mammitis. One may search for bacilli in the altered milk furnished by the animal, or

make inquiry regarding the state of the udder at an earlier date. If the mammitis is tuberculous, says M. Bang, it will be learned that a tumefaction of the udder has existed at a period more or less remote from the beginning of the alteration of the milk.

When the diagnosis has been made, the cow ought to be treated as a tuberculous animal—that is to say, sequestered or slaughtered, according to the measure adopted; with regard to the milk, whatever its character may be, its sale and consumption for man ought to be absolutely interdicted. The use of it for feeding animals on the place might be permitted, after it had been thoroughly boiled for a few minutes.

The milk, then, may be dangerous when the udder presents no sign of tuberculization. It hence results that all cows ought to be submitted to a careful surveillance. General surveillance is impossible, but it might be regularly exercised in all dairy stocks kept for the production of milk in the interior of towns, that is to say, in localities where a previous authorization from the Council of Hygiene is necessary for the opening of the business.

M. Lydtin has shown in his report of 1885 that the surveillance of dairy stocks can give good results only when the proprietor lends his assistance to the authorities. To be insured of this assistance, the authorities of the city of Carlsruhe have not granted the permission requested until after a kind of contract has been made with the petitioner, by which the latter binds himself to submit to a series of measures or precautions which have the result of separating phthisical animals.

We reproduce here some of the clauses of this contract:

“The local council of health charges itself with the control of the production and distribution of the milk of the establishment of Mr. X., who on his side binds himself:

“To accept for milking purposes only cows belonging to breeds which ordinarily furnish good milk.

“To use especially animals that have had from two to six calves, and not to employ older cows.

“To exclude from his business every animal that ema-

ciates, whose hair is dull without gloss, which coughs or has a discharge, or which carries swellings in the neck, the prepectoral region, between the thighs, at the inferior region of the chest or of the belly, tumors which are caused by an alteration of the lymphatic glands, or an infiltration or subcutaneous dropsical exudation.

"To ascertain daily the state of the rectal temperature of the milch animals, in order to thus control the state of their health.

"To remove from his premises, whenever the veterinary surgeon shall have recognized the necessity, every milch animal in which a temperature sensibly different from the normal (38.5° to 39° C) shall have been observed for several successive days, and to do the same for every animal in which any other symptom of disease shall have been recognized."

Why should not authorities take analogous precautions whenever they intervene previous to the opening of a dairy?

Whatever one may do, the measures will have only a restrictive influence. Hence all milk whose source is not thoroughly known is suspected milk. The most elementary prudence demands that it should be regularly submitted to boiling before it is consumed.

Conclusions.—The considerations which we have just exposed make it our duty to submit to the Congress the following resolutions:

The International Veterinary Congress declares:

- a. That the flesh of tuberculous animals—mammalia and birds—whatever may be the degree of tuberculosis and the apparent quality of the flesh, ought to be eliminated from the consumption of man and of animals.
- b. That it is necessary to permit the utilization of the hide and horny structures of tuberculous cattle after they have been disinfected, and the utilization of the suet if required.
- c. That it is expedient to accord an indemnity equal to one-half of the value of the live animal, in the case of a subject of the bovine or porcine species; or

- d. That it is expedient to accord an indemnity equal to one-half of the value of the animal, if the subject was good and did not permit one to suspect the existence of tuberculosis.
- e. That the use of milk from tuberculous cows for the alimentation of man ought to be interdicted.
- f. That cow-stocks kept for the production of milk in large towns or their vicinity ought to be submitted to a suitable surveillance.
- g. That it is necessary to spread by every possible means the custom of boiling milk before consuming it, whenever its origin is not known.

If the Congress considers that it can adopt these propositions, we are convinced on our part that it will serve usefully the interests of public hygiene, and also, notwithstanding appearances, those of agriculture in every civilized country. An enemy so redoubtable as the tuberculous virus, deserves to be combated continually, even by force of money.

UNITED STATES VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WORK REVIEWED.

An address delivered at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Association,
by ex-President R. S. HUIDEKOPER, V. S.

(Continued from page 408).

Twentieth Annual Meeting.—Was held at the American Veterinary College, September 18th, 1883.

Drs. Huntington, W. H. Hoskins, R. Kay, W. C. Brether-ton, W. D. Critcherson, Austin Peters, Cotton, E. A. Mc-Lane, B. D. Pierce, F. E. Rice, J. Skally, C. T. Goentner, Alex. Glass, J. C. Gardner, W. H. Pendry and F. J. Hanshew were elected members.

The election for officers resulted in the choice of W. B. E. Miller, President; W. J. Coates, Vice-President; C. Burden, Treasurer; C. B. Michener, Secretary; Drs. Liautard, L. Mc Lean, Robertson, Hoskins, Lockhart and Stickney, Board of Censors.

Twenty-first Semi-Annual.—Was called to order at Young's Hotel, Boston, March 18th, 1884.

Drs. E. Burget, B. L. James and R. S. Huidekoper were elected members.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting.—For the first time was held west of the Alleghenies, at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio; September 16th, 1884.

Drs. W. R. Howe, J. H. Detmers and D. M. Schaeffer were admitted as members.

The Board of Censors was increased to seven. The death of William Saunders was announced.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. E. Miller; Vice-President, L. H. Howard; Secretary, C. B. Michener; Treasurer, C. Burden; Censors, Drs. Liautard, Robertson, Hoskins, J. C. Meyer, Geo. Corliss, Bryden and Crowley.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Faculties of the Veterinary Colleges and Schools of North America to discuss the advisability of adopting an equal standard of excellence on examination. The committee consisted of Drs. Hoskins, Howe and Bryden. A number of papers were presented.

Twenty-second Semi-Annual.—Was held at Young's Hotel, March 17, 1885.

Drs. Walton, Agersborg, Hawk, W. H. Leland, Dyer and Humphrey were admitted as members.

Twenty-second Annual Meeting.—Was held at the American Veterinary College, December 15th, 1885. The following officers were elected for the year:

President, L. McLean; Vice-President, J. B. Cosgrove; Treasurer, J. L. Robertson; Secretary, C. B. Michener; Censors, Drs. Dixon, Lockhart, Corliss, Crowley, Miller, Field and Osgood.

Action was again taken in regard to the position of Veterinary Surgeons employed in the Army.

Dr. Liautard offered to add a gold medal of the value of \$50 to the prize already offered by the Association for the best paper presented, which was accepted.

Twenty-third Semi-Annual.—Was held in Boston. Proper notice not having been given, there was no session of the Comitia Minora. The legality of the meeting was questioned and the remainder of the day was occupied by the discussion of a few cases and papers.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting.—Was held at the Rossmore Hotel, New York, September 21st, 1886.

Seventeen new members were admitted: Drs. D. E. Salmon, Francis Bridge, Jas. Walrath, R. C. Jones, C. S. Bridges, D. D. Lee, K. Winslow, E. C. Beckett, Thos. Bland, G. C. Vanmater, W. S. Cuff, Wm. Rose, T. S. Butler and Wm. R. Harris.

Dr. Liautard was chosen President for the ensuing year. Drs. Zuill, Vice-President; C. B. Michener, Secretary; James L. Robertson, Treasurer; Messrs. Lyman, Huidekoper, Dixon, Field, Rose, L. McLean and Osgood, Censors.

\$100 was appropriated toward the erection of a monument to Henri Bouley, at Alfort, France.

A prize was awarded to a paper by P. S. Butler.

Twenty-fourth Semi-Annual.—Was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Veterinary Department, in Philadelphia; fifty members answering to the roll call. Fifteen new members were added to the roll.

After extensive committee reports, Dr. D. E. Salmon presented a paper on "Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia," which was followed by an extensive discussion and resolutions in regard to the duty of the National Government to its suppression and prevention.

This meeting was honored by the presence of Professors McEachran and Lyford.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting.—Was held at the American Veterinary College, September 20th, 1887. Again fifty members answered to the roll call. Twelve new members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. Huidekoper; Vice-President, J. C. Myers, Jr.; Secretary, C. B. Michener; Treasurer, J. L. Robertson; Censors, Drs. Dixon, Lyman, Hoskins, Zuill, Rose, Burden and L. McLean.

Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual.—Was held at the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty, Baltimore, Md., on March 20th, 1888. Again nearly half a hundred members answered to the roll call. Twenty-three members were admitted.

A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and protesting against the passage by Congress of the Palmer Bill. Dr. Salmon presented a paper on "Hog Cholera," and another on the "Mediate Contagion of Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia." Dr. Clement presented a paper on the "Pathology of Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia," which was richly illustrated by a large collection of specimens, fresh and preserved, of the disease.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting.—Was held at the Rossmore Hotel, September 18th, 1888. Thirteen new members were admitted.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Huidekoper; Vice-President, Dr. Dixon; Secretary, Dr. Hoskins; Treasurer, Dr. Robertson; Censors, Drs. Zuill, Rose, Winchester, Wray, Howard, Clements and McLean.

Dr. Huidekoper presented a paper on the "Origin of the Domestication of the Horse." After a discussion on bovine tuberculosis a committee was ordered to draft resolutions in regard to the contagiousness of this disease to man, and to present them to the Medical Congress then in session at Washington. Dr. J. C. Myers, Sr., gave an account of the disease known as "Mad Itch in Cattle."

This completed the work of a quarter century. The meetings were always pleasant affairs socially, and whatever might have been the divergence of opinions during the day, and they have often been so great as to become personal, the evening re-united all present, and we learned to know each other and to fill the want of professional friendship which is felt by many who stand alone in new localities. Some meetings were replete with papers, and it is to be regretted that we have not a record of many of the transactions. Other meetings, and there are unfortunately many of them, have been devoid of any public interest, either from lack of proper sense of duty

on the part of those who might have furnished intellectual food to the others, or from, in many cases, the heedless interference, and delay of the proceedings by subjects of business (?) and trivial matters which might have been left to one side. For the future we should remedy these errors. We should confine our "business" to the limits of what is absolutely necessary. We should take more accurate notes of cases and prepare papers and present them here, ready to defend their value. Veterinary literature has become an established fact in this country, and we should all aid in its improvement. The improvement of the education of our successors is a serious duty we have to perform. This lies not only with those connected with veterinary schools, but also with the whole profession, for it is the latter who have the power to build up or tear down an institution, by furnishing to it or withholding from it, students. If they demand but little instruction, but a pittance will be given. If they will only study where every facility is given, the schools will vie with each other in increasing the facilities for a complete education. The improvement of the position of our colleagues in the army offers a subject of national importance in which we must all aid. When we can see the veterinarian of the army an authority on the subject of animal industry, a factor of the government, a social peer of the best educated officers of the country, our profession throughout the land will have reached its proper recognition. We have a great deal to accomplish, but it can be done if we work together and are industrious.

REPORTS OF CASES.

"Careful observation makes a skillful practitioner, but his skill dies with him. By recording his observations he adds to the knowledge of his profession, and assists by his facts in building up the solid edifice of pathological science."—VETERINARY RECORD.

A VAGINAL TUMOR FROM A TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLY.

By J. SMITH, V.S., Gettysburg, Ohio.

August 31st, I was telephoned to attend a two-year-old filly on the farm of John Clark, south of Bradford Junction

The case had been diagnosed to be rupture of vagina and in a dangerous condition. On arriving at Mr. Clark's I found the colt with a continuous bloody discharge from the vulva. I at once proceeded to make an exploration per vaginum. This revealed the existence of a tumor filling up the vaginal canal, and was attached by a short, thick pedicle to the roof of the vagina a little to the right and near the cervix. Was spheroidal in form, irregular on surface, tolerably firm and resisting, and divided on one side by many lobes and deep fissures. The other side irregular but without lobes. The color was little different from its adjacent parts. Owing to the mobility of its surroundings the pedicle could be withdrawn some distance. Then with needle armed with a long double, heavy, silk thread pierced its middle and in this way enclosed it in a tight double ligature. Then by a few cuts with a bistoury the pedicle was divided, and the tumor drawn out. Hemorrhage at once ceased and of course nothing could be seen of the operation, save the ends of thread, which was purposely drawn and left out. Then hydrag. bi phlor. enemata was administered, and as she was very weak from fatigue and loss of blood, left a few stimulant draughts with mineral tonics, with attention to diet. Visited her in couple of days; found her doing well, as she has ever since. The tumor weighed just three pounds. Will say those in charge of the colt had repeatedly seen her discharging a little blood from the vulva before the tumor was removed, but being slight did not regard it. For the sake of preservation I brought the tumor home, and want to state that its vascularity was so considerable, though treated antiseptically, and changed every day, its hemorrhage continued just four weeks, with very little change of color and no perceptible diminution in size. At the end of that time it was suspended in alcohol, and is now in my office apparently unchanged. Williams, in his work on surgery, and Fleming, in his great work on obstetries, each say vaginal tumors in the mare are not common.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE?

By CHAS. H. PEABODY, D.V.S., Providence, R. I.

About September 25th there was a severe thunder storm here. The same night Mr. Brown found one of his cows lying down in the pasture. He got her up, and she was driven to the barn apparently all right.

On the next day she appeared dumpish, but ate well and ruminated. The following day, however, her eyes, bag, and every part of her that should be white, showed very red in color, as though, as Mr. Brown expressed it, "The blood was coming through the parts."

Her milk did not drop off much in quantity, and in five or six days the cow appeared all right, but the skin began to peel off all over the body wherever the hair was white.

Where there were red hairs the skin was healthy.

It would peel off *between* two spots of red, which would not be affected at all.

I saw the cow last Sunday, and she appeared as well as any cow in the herd, only for the peeling of the skin where there were white hairs.

Was it caused by an electric current, and if so, why should only the white spots become affected?

FRACTURE AT THE HEAD OF BOTH FEMURS IN A COW.

By THE SAME.

The following case to me was quite unique:

I was called on January 14th about six miles out to see a cow.

History: The cow had calved thirty-six hours before and had been all right until evening, when she suddenly dropped and could not get up.

I diagnosed the case as parturient apoplexy and gave a cathartic, etc. I saw the animal on the next day, the 15th, and on the two following days, when she appeared quite bright and struggled to get up.

I saw her on the morning of the 18th with both hind ex-

tremities extended backward. Her pulse was eighty, respiration forty, temperature one hundred and four. Taking hold of her nigh leg you could put it in any position, and could hear crepitation. On turning the animal over I found the other leg the same.

I diagnosed it as either a fracture at the head of the femur or dislocation of both femurs. I advised the owner to destroy the cow, and in the afternoon I would call and make an autopsy.

On my arrival at the time specified the owner had cut through the symphysis pubis and destroyed it. He had also cut both the muscular and ligamentous attachments, separating the femur from the pubis.

Enough was left, however, to show me that the coxo femoral ligament of both extremities was ruptured, and also that the capsular ligament and the head of the femur were dislocated, posteriorly in both legs.

This, to me, was an unique accident, caused, I think, by the cow trying to get up on a slippery floor.

RUPTURED STOMACH OF OLD STANDING.

By F. SAUNDERS, D.V.S.

At two o'clock upon the morning of November 11th I received a call to attend an animal said to be suffering from colic. Upon arriving at my destination, I found a chestnut mare suffering intense abdominal pain. I immediately administered one and one-half ounces of chloral, in giving which I noticed a terrible odor coming from her mouth, which strongly resembled that coming from a diseased tooth, and fancied while giving the ball that I felt a loosened molar. The subject presented no flatulency. I remained with her one hour and a half, when I left her, she being well under the influence of the chloral. At 9 o'clock upon the morning of the same day I received another call from the same party, and arrived just as death took place.

The history of this case is a little out of the common run, and is as follows: One month previous to her death they be-

gan to wean her colt, five days after which she had an attack of colic while driving upon the road at night. The following morning at 8 o'clock she appeared to be all right. At 9 o'clock of the same day she had another attack, which lasted about four hours; she was then put upon her former light diet until her death. The result of the post mortem, made one hour after death, was as follows: abdomen enormously distended with gas, upon opening which a large quantity of fluid and feed escaped; peritoneum and intestines highly inflamed; great curvature of stomach ruptured to the extent of seven inches, stomach contained a large amount of food and six small worms; about five inches from the œsophagus upon the anterior face of the fundus of the stomach, was a round hole, the size of a silver dollar; the edges of this hole were entirely healed, showing that it had existed there some time, and beyond doubt was the cause of her repeated attacks of colic. Having never seen a case of the kind before, I thought it might be of interest, and so submit it.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.

PECULIAR MICROBIC TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE.

BY MR. COURMONT.

The author has found in the pleuritic tubercles of a cow, which seemed to be affected with ordinary tuberculosis, a micro-organism which is not the bacillus of Koch and which does not resemble any of the various microbes described among the various forms of tuberculosis. Pure cultures of this micro-organisms produce, in the guinea pig, tubercles like those of tuberculosis proper, and grows with great rapidity. The micro-organism is abundant in the blood, and presents some analogy with the microbe described in 1881 by Toussaint in the blood of tuberculous cattle.—*Society of Biology.*

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PATHOLOGY OF ANTHRAX.

BY W. ROSENBLATH.

In a series of experiments, Rosenblath has studied the much-discussed question of the passage of the bacteria of an-

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thrax from the mother to the foetus. He inoculated guinea pigs in gestation with the virus, and removed the foetus with all necessary care. He then examined sections of tissues, after coloration, making cultures at the same time, and obtained the results similar to those of Strauss and Chamberlain, proving that the passage of the bacteria takes place from the mother to the foetus.—*Archiv f. Anat. and Physiol.*

ON THE MODE OF ACTING OF THE BACTERIAS OF ANTHRAX IN THE ORGANISM.

BY MR. EL. METSchnikoff.

In numerous experiments in which the author inoculated the spore of the virus of anthrax in the anterior chamber of the eye of frogs, sheep and rabbits, he observed the proliferation of the bacterias in a little over three hours, and after six hours and a half, saw bacilli anthracis in the form of rods. The bacteridies subsequently reached the form of long threads. After twenty hours numerous leucocytes gathered in the anterior chamber, surrounding the bacteridies. Upon examination, these leucocytes were found filled with colorless bacilli. Under the microscope Metschnikoff saw the leucocytes destroying the bacilli.

In another series of experiments he placed under the skin of a frog a small piece of silk thread loaded with spores of anthrax, enveloped in a piece of filtering paper well sterilized. Comparing then the bacteries of this little mass, which the leucocytes were unable to penetrate, to a piece of silk thread covered with anthrax virus placed in direct contact with the sub-cutaneous tissues, the following results were obtained: In the first case, the bacteridies would develop into bacilli, then in threads; in the second, they diminished in number in proportion to the increase of the leucocytes. In twenty-four hours they had all disappeared.

These experiment show, that in the fight of the organism against anthrax virus, the leucocytes play a very active part.—*Rev. des Sc. Med.*

ETIOLOGY OF EPIZOOTIC HEMOGLOBINURIA OF CATTLE.

BY V. BABES.

This affection has existed for years back, and is very severe in the herds of Roumania. The following are the principal symptoms: general dullness, high temperature, (40° to 41° C.) reddish-brown or red urine, quick death, or recovery in a few days. The post-mortem revealed a hyperemic condition of the true stomach and of the intestine; hemorrhagic œdema, surrounding the enlarged spleen and kidneys; and hemoglobinuria. The author considers this disease to be infectious and endemic, and that it is caused by a specific *diplococcus* penetrating the red corpuscles of the blood. It is less abundant in the large blood vessels than in the parenchymatous organs and are very numerous in the kidneys. These parasites grow in the water of marshy grounds, ponds or ill-kept wells. Once introduced into the digestive canal, they rapidly penetrate the mucous membrane, the sympathetic glands and the blood.—*Rev. d. Sc. Med.*

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

A CASE OF EQUINE TUBERCULOSIS.

BY HARRY OLIVER, F.R.C.V.S., TAMWORTH.

This disease is quite rare among solipeds, so much so, indeed, that it is doubted by many whether it ever occurs in the horse. The following case is therefore interesting, from the fact of the real nature of the existing lesion, and from the queries suggested by the author, who, having known the patient for a number of years, was naturally curious to know how long he had been affected with tuberculosis, and from what source he had contracted it.

Mr. Oliver had been consulted by his assistant in behalf of the horse, in respect to a slight cough with which the animal was affected, and had prescribed some cough balls, which appeared to give him sufficient relief to enable him to continue his work. In a short time, however, he suddenly became worse, and for the first time he looked unhealthy. The breathing was slightly labored; pulse 46; with temperature

nearly normal; auscultation demonstrating lung mischief, but of an unusual character, there being some dullness and some friction over the whole surface of both lungs.

Blisters were applied and stimulants administered, and, later, aconite, bicarbonate of potash, and nux vomica, and for a few days an apparent improvement was manifest. He then began to lose flesh rapidly, with staring coat, fickle appetite and increasing frequency of the cough. All the appearances became unfavorable, and the case became hopeless.

Consultation was suggested, but declined by the owner. Treatment was continued for a few days but proved useless, and about two months from the day of his first visible sickness, he was destroyed.

Without exaggeration, there scarcely was an inch of healthy viscera in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. The lungs were one mass of tubercular disease, from end to end, the base of the heart had several large nodules attached to it, and the diaphragm on both sides was studded with others of various sizes, as were also the intestines on the outside, throughout their whole length. The liver was enlarged and full of similar deposits, varying from the size of a hen's egg downwards; the spleen also was much enlarged, and resembled, in a greatly aggravated form, the colored plate of Lymphadenoma in Professor Williams' Veterinary Medicine. The mesenteric glands were fused into one mass near the spinal column, which would have weighed ten or fifteen pounds, every part being more or less affected. The microscopic examination of the specimen made by Professor Penberthy, of the Royal Veterinary College, revealed the parts literally swarming with bacilli tuberculosis, much more numerous and easily found in the spleen and mesenteric glands than in other parts, and also in the lungs.—*Journ. of Comp. Pathology.*

RESORCIN IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

By M. EHRLHARDT. (Zurich).

This new substance is recommended by the author in veterinary practice in various conditions; as a caustic in the form

of ointment for luxuriant granulations, unhealthy, foul granulating wounds, ulcers, diphtheretic surfaces, etc., and also in the treatment of canker of the foot. It is recommended in skin affections due to vegetable parasites, but is useless in animal parasites, excellent results being obtained by its use in the form of soap, or as a lotion, (one to ten per cent.), or again, in the treatment of erysipelas, traumatic inflammation of the eye (one per cent. solution), stomatitis, metritis and vaginitis, and in various diseased conditions of the udder, such as the various forms of pox, furunculus, catarrhal inflammation, etc.—*Schweizer Arch. fur Thierhuel, Journ. of Comp. Pathology.*

ESERIN INJECTIONS IN CHRONIC SYNOVITES.

In the event of the failure of the blistering and firing treatment in these affections, and of the danger attending the injections of iodine and iodide of potassium, eserine is recommended by Stottmeister as less dangerous and more satisfactory. He operates as follows: The animal being cast, the hair for the extent of a shilling is shaved or clipped from the most prominent part of the enlargement, and this area is then disinfected. The swelling is then compressed with the left hand, in order to make the seat of puncture as prominent and tense as possible. The trocar, previously disinfected, is introduced at this spot, and the fluid in the cavity is withdrawn by means of a syringe. The eserine solution is then injected, the canula withdrawn, and the part submitted to manipulation for a few minutes, with the object of distributing the solution equally throughout the cavity. The eserine solution is used of a strength of 0.5–1 of eserine to from 5 to 10 grammes of distilled water, according to the size of the enlargement, and must be well filtered before use. Ice is applied to the part to subdue the inflammation which nearly always sets in during the twenty-four hours after the operation, or moist swabbs, to which lead and alum has been added, may be employed for the same purpose. The inflammation generally subsides in five days, and a complete cure is effected in from four to six weeks.—*Thiermedizin Rundsch.*

INTRA TRACHEAL INJECTION OF SALINE SOLUTION IN WEAKNESS OF THE HEART.

BY DR. MOTZ, V.S.

Subcutaneous injections of saline solutions having been advantageously used in human practice, as a cardiac stimulant, Motz experimented with it on horses, employing the intra-tracheal injection as a better mode of administration. He reports the following case :

A horse which had suffered from influenza, and had been ill for six weeks, showed, when first examined, great weakness, and frequently fell down. The cephalic mucous membranes were very pale, the pulse scarcely perceptible, and intermitting every third or fourth beat. Examination of the lung revealed nothing abnormal. The heart sounds corresponding to the perceptible beat of the pulse, were normal, and during the intermission there was an indefinite cardiac murmur. In order to combat the apparent weakness of the heart, fifteen grammes of common salt were dissolved in one hundred grammes of boiled water; the lotion was filtered, and thirty grammes of it were injected into the trachea. Within a quarter of an hour thereafter the pulse became fuller and stronger, and intermitted only every seventh or eighth beat. The injection was repeated after an hour, and doses of iron were administered with the food. On the second day the weakness had abated, the appetite was better, and the animal fell only once. The injections were continued for three days, when a permanent improvement took place, the pulse continuing to be strong and without intermissions.

Since then Motz has repeated this mode of treatment in eight cases of notable weakness, occurring in the course of attacks of influenza. Within half an hour the pulse always diminished in frequency, and this effect continued for eight and ten hours, after which a second injection was given.

Further reports are recommended.—*Biol. Thierarz-Wochens.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

LE BERCEAU DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT VETERINAIRE—CREATION ET EVOLUTION DE L'ECOLE NATIONALE VETERINAIRE DE LYON—1761-1889—(BIRTH PLAN OF VETERINARY EDUCATION—CREATION AND GROWTH OF THE LYONS VETERINARY SCHOOL.)—by Dr. S. Arloing, Director.

This book differs from the generality of newly issued works involving or relating to matters of veterinary science, and is so full of interesting material that we cannot resist the temptation to recommend it to the attention of our readers. It is a work worthy of the repute of the director of that veterinary school which may justly be denominated the fountain head of the veterinary science of the world. A glance at its contents will satisfy our readers of the correctness of this statement. The reader, for instance, will find authentic documents relating to the birth of Claude Bourgelat, to his family and to his first studies. Then he is shown as applying for and obtaining the direction of the Academy of Equitation of Lyons, writing his works on hippiatry, maintaining intimate relations with all the official authorities of Lyons, and impressing them with the necessity of the realization of his favorite project. Mr. Arloing then describes the various steps followed in the establishment of the school, the legislative acts, the plans and sites of the building, and the regulations of the school administration. This is followed along step by step, and the moral as well as the financial growth of that governmental school are thus traced from its creation down to the present time. The author shows, by degrees, the indebtedness which the veterinary profession of the world ought to be proud to acknowledge to France and to the Lyons school for the institution which was thus and then established. In his attempt to do this the author has fully succeeded, and he has done well in methodically and conscientiously presenting the present generation with the history of this birthplace of our profession. It was due to Bourgelat, to the Lyons school and to the profession of which Mr. Arloing himself is one of the chief ornaments.

TRATTATO TEORICO-PRATICO DI MATERIA MEDICA E TERAPEUTICA VETERINARIA, (Theoretical and Practical Treatise of Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics,) by Professor Lorenzo Brusasco, of the Turin Veterinary School.

According to the author's own statement this book is written principally for veterinary practitioners and veterinary students—with the special object of assisting them in the applications of therapeutics to the treatment of their patients. Assisted by his own experience and studies, and by the results of his own observation and experiments at the clinics of the school in which he is a teacher, his exceptional opportunities have well served him, and Italian veterinary literature is materially enriched by a work which worthily illustrates the standing of the profession in that country.

The book of Professor Brusasco forms a large volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and the material of that branch of veterinary medicine to which it is devoted is ably presented to the reader. The first part, which treats of general pharmacology, with mode of administration, or application of drugs; intravenous injections; cutaneous medication; the manipulations of pharmaceutical preparations, etc., comprises four principal chapters.

The second part is more complicated in its arrangements and forms what may be entitled the solid part of the work. The whole mass of medicaments is divided into seventeen principal groups, each one of them being subdivided into sub-groups or classes.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association held its seventh annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, November 6th and 7th.

The Association came to order at 2 P.M. Wednesday the 6th, with President W. L. Williams in the chair.

After the roll-call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the President read his annual address. After touching upon various topics of interest to the welfare of the society, and paying tribute to the memory of his former business partner, Dr. James Brodie, deceased, Dr. Williams spoke at length upon the subject of veterinary journalism.

An effort had been made to start a veterinary journal for the west at Ames, Iowa. The AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW was the only strictly veterinary paper on the continent, and did not meet the expectations of the proposed founders of the new journal. Its corps of editors did not show enthusiasm enough in their work, etc.

Dr. Williams granted that there might be much improvement in American veterinary journalism. He cited the proportion of practitioners that took *any* veterinary literature *whatever*, and asked if thirty cents per head from Illinois practitioners was enough to stimulate much enthusiasm for this State, in the editorial corps of the REVIEW.

After mentioning one or two defunct veterinary journals of this country, he suggested the propriety of properly supporting the REVIEW—our old paper—both by subscription and contribution, and trying to make a success of that before attempting to start a new one.

The election of officers being next in order, tellers were appointed, and Dr. Williams being the only candidate, Dr. Baker moved to close the nomination and instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot for Dr. Williams. After a hearty second the doctor made an appeal to have some one else take a turn at this arduous office.

Dr. Nattress, First Vice-President put the motion and Dr. Williams was elected to his third term of office. The other offices were filled as follows:

First Vice-President, R. W. Storry, Princeton; Second Vice-President, James Bond, Streator; Third Vice-President, J. F. Reid, Decatur; Recording Secretary, J. F. Pease, Quincy, second term; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Hollingsworth, La Salle; Treasurer, J. F. Nattress, Delavan; Censors, Drs. Casewell, Baker and Redner, of Chicago.

The names of S. H. Kingery, Chicago, 1888, W. F. Weese, Ontario, 1887 and E. W. Lawton, Chicago, 1889, were placed on the membership roll by acclamation.

A. S. Alexander of the *Farmers' Review*, Chicago, was elected to *honorary membership*.

The Corresponding Secretary handed in the report of the Treasurer, and in his own report read a communication from the Indiana Association inviting our members to attend their next meeting, at Terra Haute, Indiana. The invitation was accepted with a vote of thanks and ordered placed in the records.

Correspondence from Dr. A. Liautard was also read, regretting his inability to attend and address the meeting.

Dr. Story, Princeton, read an interesting paper on "Azoturia." He followed the *etiology* and *diagnosis* of the disease according to the latest authorities and personal observation, and for treatment recommended quietude, *venesection*, a *cathartic* and sedatives, with stimulating applications to the loins and early and frequent use of the catheter.

DISCUSSION.—Professor Baker asks for the death rate with this treatment.

Answer.—About *one in fifteen*.

Professor Baker's cases in the city are more severe; about ninety per cent. become delirious, anaesthetics are necessary, about forty per cent. are fatal. He thinks cathartics are contra-indicated; believes delirium due to uræmic pois-

oning; gives gelsenium and bromide of potassium. Gets marked *diuresis* without danger to kidneys.

Dr. Williams avoids cathartics; depends on laxatives, as oil, etc.; frequent use of the catheter and plenty of medical non-interference.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of La Salle, read a carefully prepared paper on *enteritis*. He believes in opium or morphia hypodermically, hot fomentations and warm enemas, with sedatives in full doses internally.

DISCUSSION.—Dr. Williams quoted Walley on the theory of torsion of the bowel being the cause of the rapidly fatal form of the disease.

The essayist has not found this in his post mortems. Professor Baker finds an occasional case of torsion, but many careful post mortems fail to reveal any. He finds numerous *Strongyli tetracanthi*. Dr. Williams bleeds now in all plethoric cases of the so-called apoplectic variety.

Dr. Withers coincides, but finds the cases in the city are *not* plethoric as a rule.

Then followed a discussion on varieties of trocars and the manner of using.

Abcesses are caused by dirty trocars and by illy-constructed ones carrying hairs in with them.

The Association adjourned to attend the annual banquet.

The meeting reconvened at 2 P.M. Thursday, the 7th, to listen to an interesting paper by Dr. Hinebauch, of Lafayette, Indiana, on "Diathesis and Idiosyncrasy." *

The paper was not discussed.

The Standing Committees were appointed and three committees failing to report were discharged. The Committee on Legislation reported through their Chairman, Dr. Casewell. The funds of the special assessment were fully accounted for and the balance turned over to the Treasurer.

The doctor reported that strenuous efforts had been made to have the bill pass, and he, as well as President W. L. Williams and Professor Baker had appeared before the legislative committees to urge its passage. The original bill had been made as strong as dared, but had been changed by the Committee on Dairying, etc. It had failed, partly by reason of an antipathy in the last legislature toward *boards* and *commissions*, but most by opposition on the part of younger men of the profession, both *in* and *out* of the Association, who thought the bill not strong enough.

This the doctor censured highly and proposed that the next committee be proposed of young men, as *they* and not the older ones with well-established practices would be benefitted by a bill.

This report was accepted as the report of the committee, and ordered, together with the corrected bill, spread upon the minutes.

Then followed a paper from Dr. Lanigan of Wenona on the "Principles of Feeding." As the writer was unavoidably absent, the paper was read by the corresponding secretary and was not discussed.

A paper by Dr. J. T. Nattress on the subject of "Parturient Apoplexy," brought out a long discussion on the pathology of the disease.

Professor Baker considers the term *apoplexy* misleading,—it must be an anæmia of the nervous system. Prof. Hinebauch agreed with him. His treatment

is pilocarpin, 15 to 20 grains, eserine 1 to 1½ grains, not repeated. Cold to head and pack to the body.

Ques. by Williams: Why do you apply cold to the head for anaemia of the brain? The professor acknowledged it was inconsistent with the theory, and he did not see that it did any good.

Objected by Dr. Pease that these cows are always *plethoric* again, is not dilatation of the pupil a sign of hyperaemia?

Ans.: It is also found in anaemia of the brain.

Professors Baker and Withers hold that the disease is due to a lack of use of the nerve energy naturally stored up in the nerve-cells for the act of parturition. The animal dies from coma and collapse.

Pilocarpin and eserine are both powerful nerve stimulants. Dr. Williams admits the *use* of stimulants, but finds it impossible to safely administer them by the mouth. He employs pilocarpin with ice bag to poll and cold wet pack to body.

The Association then adopted resolutions of condolence in the loss of Doctor James Brodie, formerly a member. After voting thanks to the visitors and retiring officers, as also to "our host," the Association adjourned to meet in Peoria during February next.

J. F. PEASE, *Recording Sec'y.*

THE LONG ISLAND VETERINARY SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Veterinary Society was held on Nov. 20, 1889, at No. 74 Adam Street, the President, Dr. Geo. H. Berns, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The minutes that had been laid over from time to time, namely, from January to June, 1889, were read and approved.

On calling the roll, the following members were found present: Drs. Berns, Breslin, E. Hanshaw, Mustoe, Pendry, Newman, Atchison, Housman, Jamieson.

The Board of Censors reported progress.

Moved by Dr. Pendry, seconded by Dr. Newman, that the question as to whether members of the profession practicing other than on Long Island are eligible for membership in this society, will be laid before December meeting for action. Carried.

Dr. Pendry, Chairman of Committee on Army Veterinary Legislation, made a report in writing, which embodied a bill on the subject. Moved by Dr. Breslin, seconded by Dr. Mustoe, that the report be received and adopted and committee authorized to carry out their suggestions. Carried.

Fifteen dollars was placed to the credit of the committee to meet necessary expenses.

Dr. R. A. McLean, the essayist for the evening, sent telegram stating inability to attend the meeting, on account of having important business in Staten Island.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for the various offices to be filled at December meeting: President, Drs. Geo. H. Berns, Wm. H. Pendry, R. R. Bell, R. A. McLean. Vice-President, Drs. J. F. Mustoe, H. Housman.

Secretary, Drs. D. S. Breslin, Samuel Atchison. Treasurer, Dr. George F. Bowers, J. F. Mustoe, F. J. Hanshew. Board of Censors, Dr. Philip Newman, Samuel Atchison, Wm. H. Pendry, R. R. Bell, T. M. Buckley.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to procure a hextograph for the use of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

After meeting an informal talk took place on the subject whether it would be advisable to allow practitioners, other than those on Long Island, to become members of the society.

Dr. George H. Berns thought that any practitioner, provided he be a graduate, was eligible for membership, as there was nothing in the constitution of the society depriving him of the privilege of becoming a member.

Dr. William H. Pendry thought the same as Dr. Berns, and also said it would be advisable for the reason, that if we confined our membership to Long Island, it would only be a question of time for our meeting to lack interest, from the fact that the same body of men meeting often would have no new ideas to advance in the discussions of the meeting.

Dr. J. F. Mustoe thought it would be wise to confine our membership to practitioners on Long Island only. The history of other societies which he could name would warrant this course; all societies that opened its membership to men from all sections, would in the course of time obtain a disturbing element within its body, which would be the means of destroying the vitality of the society, and there was no reason to believe that the Long Island Veterinary Society would be an exception to the rule, and for this reason he favored the idea of confining our membership to practitioners on Long Island.

Dr. D. S. Breslin thought it was originally intended to confine the membership to Kings County, but after considerable discussion, it was decided to take in all qualified practitioners on Long Island.

The fact that the constitution says nothing upon the subject was in his opinion an oversight on the part of the committee who had that business in charge.

Another reason why membership should be restricted to Long Island is, that in the course of time the membership from New York City or any other city would be able to control the affairs of the society, and they would naturally seek to have the meeting held where it would be most convenient for them, and if your meetings are held outside of Long Island, you cease to be a Long Island Society.

D. S. BRESLIN, D.V.S., *Sec'y.*

CONNECTICUT VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Scoville House, Waterbury, on Tuesday, June the 5th, when the following officers were elected: President, George Bridges, Norwalk; 1st Vice-President, Andrew Hyde, Norwich; 2d Vice-President, Frederick Lamberton, New London; Secretary, Thos. Bland, Waterbury; Treasurer, Nathan Tibballs, New Haven; Board of Censors, E. C. Ross, E. A. McLellan, Harrison Whitney, E. M. Beckley and A. A. Tuttle. Three new members were admitted, viz.: E. M. Heath, Robert Todd and A. E. Brunn.

A regular meeting was held at the Tremont House, New Haven, on Tuesday

September 3d, when only seven members responded to the roll. Those present were Dr. George Bridges, President, and Messrs. Beckley, Todd, Balzer, Whitney, Tibballs and Bland.

Mr. Charles H. Smith was admitted to membership. Messrs. Driscoll and Pierce were proposed by T. Bland and H. Whitney.

Messrs. Ross, Smith, Todd and Bland were appointed essayists for the next meeting, which will be held at the Mahackemo Hotel, Norwalk, on Tuesday, December 3, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS BLAND, *Sec'y.*

VETERINARY SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The students of the senior class of V. D. U. P., at the opening session, organized a society to be known as the Veterinary Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania. The first semi-monthly meeting was held on the 29th of October. The following officers were elected: Leonard Pierson, President; Edgar Tully, Vice-President; John H. Eshleman, Treasurer; B. Frank Senseman, Secretary.

Mr. E. S. Muir, Ph.G., read a very interesting paper on "Pharmaceutical advice to the Veterinarian." The lack of care in dispensing veterinary medicine by the ordinary druggist was deplored, and the advantage of dispensing all medicine was brought out.

Mr. H. L. Eddy also read a paper setting forth the pressing demands in the west for properly educated veterinarians. Several interesting cases were reported, and a discussion followed.

The second meeting was held November 12, 1889. After the regular routine of business had been finished, Dr. Huidekoper read a very interesting paper on Veterinary Science in the Army, embracing a history of the service in this and European countries, and the purpose for having an efficient veterinary corps in our own country.

Messrs. Bannister, Batteu, Larzler and Tully engaged in a spirited debate on the question as to whether the veterinarian should have an infirmary? Prof. Zuill, as judge of the debate, decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. H. A. Meisner, of Baltimore, Maryland, reported a very interesting case of pneumonia delirium and glanders, that came under his observation during the past summer. Mr. E. Mayhew Michener, Colanar, Pa., reported a case of dysurea in a horse working in a power; trouble was caused by the neck coming repeatedly in contact with the bar in front. After some suggestions as to the future work of the society from the members of the faculty and alumni present, the meeting adjourned to meet November 26, 1889.

Respectfully,

B. FRANK SEUSMAN, *Sec'y.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ARMY VETERINARY LEGISLATION."

Editor American Veterinary Review:

DEAR SIR—As soon as a bill is decided upon, for introduction to Congress, which secures to the present army incumbents the lowest grade in the proposed bill, and also fair chances for examinations for the higher grades, I shall be happy to contribute my share toward the good work, but it would be unreasonable to expect us to give our money and influence to a bill which would "kick us out of the service" after spending years therein; as a graduate of ten or fifteen years standing would scarcely compete successfully against a young man fresh from college.

AN ARMY VETERINARIAN.

FORT RENO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH U.S. CAVALRY, Dec. 13, 1889. }

SIR.—Your unintentional remark in the last issue of the REVIEW that I had entered the army as veterinarian after my many protests against this service in its present state, places me in a rather embarrassing position before your readers. In the first place an apology from me is in order for having entered the army, but I must qualify this apology by saying that I entered it for the purpose of pushing the interests of the proposed army veterinary bill; I will also say that I do not intend to remain while things are in their present state—which is simply abominable—and that if the United States Veterinary Medical Association's bill fails to pass, I will quit the service instantler.

If the readers of the REVIEW will remember, there was an army bill published in its columns in October, and at the same time it was suggested that a fund be opened for the support of this bill. Such a fund has been opened and some subscriptions have been made. Now in reference to this bill, I beg to state that I have withdrawn same in favor of a more modified one by the Committee on Army Legislation of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, which bill, in the

opinion of many, has the better chance of passing both houses, and moreover has the sanction and support of prominent army people. I would suggest that the present fund be given to the support of the bill—(I authorize my subscription to be used for this purpose,) and I know the REVIEW will not refuse its valuable assistance. I thank the REVIEW for its commendation of my feeble efforts in behalf of the army service, and though I now work as a private in the cause, still I will continue to do that work with as much enthusiasm as if I was at the head of the movement. By placing the agitation in the hands of Dr. Huidekoper, whose name is familiar to every veterinarian in the United States, and who is ably seconded by Dr. Lemay of the Seventh Cavalry, and Curtice of Washington, I have no doubt that it has fallen into the best hands in the country. I request all my friends in the profession who have promised me their support to transfer said support to this bill of the United States Veterinary Medical Association. By elevating the standard of the profession in the army we elevate it all over the country, and it will be a means indirectly of securing the passage of State laws for our profession.

GERALD E. GRIFFIN, D.V.S.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO THE ARMY VETERINARIAN FUND.

AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW (already announced)	\$25.00
G. Griffin, D.V.S., Eighth U. S. Cav. "	25 00
John Robertson, V.S., Second U. S. Cav., (already announced).....	20.00
R. R. Morrison, D.V.S., (New York City).....	20.00

OBITUARY.

JAMES BRODIE, V.S.

The following resolutions were acted upon by the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association, in regular convention assembled, and unanimously adopted.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7, 1889.

Whereas: An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from among us our professional brother and former co-labor-

ator, Jas. Brodie, V.S., last of Canon City, Colorado, an enthusiastic and enterprising veterinarian, whose studious and gentlemanly qualities bid fair to place him in the very front rank of our profession; be it hereby

Resolved: That we, the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association, deeply lament his loss to the Association and to the profession at large, and that we heartily sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Association, and copies be sent for publication to THE AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW, and to *The Journal of Comparative*.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

C. E. HOLLINGSWORTH, Cor. Sec'y.

WM. CUTTING, V.S.

At a meeting of the Rochester Veterinary Medical Association, the following resolutions were adopted in memory of Dr. William Cutting, who died at his residence in Pittsford, N. Y., Oct. 10th:

WHEREAS: It has been the will of Divine Providence to remove from our midst by death the oldest member of the profession in Monroe County. Dr. Cutting was noted for his straightforward dealings in all business transactions and a credit to the profession,

Resolved: That we, the Rochester Veterinary Medical Association, do hereby express the feelings which we hold for him as a genial and noble man, and as a member of our Association. And furthermore

Resolved: That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to relatives and friends of the deceased in this their time of great affliction. And also

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased and published in the daily papers, and that the members of the association attended the funeral in a body.

A. DRINKWATER,
JAS. C. MCKENZIE,
ALBERT TEGG.

NEWS AND SUNDRIES.

AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW FOR SALE.—Vols. 8, 9, 10, 12, newly bound in half sheep; Vol. 11 unbound except Nos. 5, 10, 11; Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, Vols. 7, 8, 9 bound, vol. 10 unbound. For price and further information address R. F. B., Box 37, Rochester, New Hampshire.

WANTED.—One copy of July AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW, 1886—by Dr. T. Butler, V.S., of Davenport, Iowa, who will pay one dollar.

RABIES AMONG DEER.—The deer of Ickworth Park, England, having become diseased, Mr. Adami, the demonstrator of pathology at the University of Cambridge, was invited to study the causes of the trouble. An inquiry by the agents of the Privy Council had already been made, which had declared the disease to be anthrax. Mr. Adami was not able to confirm this decision, but after a thorough study reported the cause to be rabies, a disease that has not often been found among deer. The *British Medical Journal* states further that Mr. Adami was so unfortunate as to inoculate himself. On the seventeenth day after this accident he resorted to Pasteur's Institute at Paris, and was treated for inoculated hydrophobia. On the ninth day after the beginning of the treatment he had premonitions of the disease, but these did not progress, and the unfortunate pathologist now considers himself cured and protected.—*N. Y. Medical Record*.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY'S MEDICAL ASPIRATIONS.—A recent report by President Adams, of Cornell University, seems to put forth a "feeler" after a medical department, in order that Ithaca may have a full-orbed university, *totus, teres atque rotundus*. President Adams is reported to have expressed the wish that such a department, with a large endowment, might be established in New York or Brooklyn, which might very properly be styled "the College of Medicine of the Cornell University." Is this a bid to the Bellevue Hospital or the Long Island school to come in under the ægis of Cornell? They are about the only ones remaining that have not a placental attachment; but neither of them can be said to enjoy "a large endowment."—*N. Y. Medical Record*.